The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,436—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belong ag to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8d

Price per Copy..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

MAHRATTA (S.S.) will leave BOMBAY on the 26th February for ADEN, where passengers can transfer at Company's expense to S.S. ALMORA for LONDON.

Saloon passage money..... Rs. 500
Second Class Do. „ 350

Almora carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

WEEKLY SEAMI COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 15th February 19 9, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beyrore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government will despatch the "ORIENTAL," 1431 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. A. Stabbat, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., touching PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dodgeney, on MONDAY, the 17th February 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1431 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. A. Stabbat, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 70	Without Wines.
Suez	350	220	100	
Port Said	380	240	110	
Jaffa	425	290	125	
Alexandria	450	320	130	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wines.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	500	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY the 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

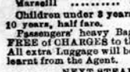
Bombay, Jan., 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

CAPTAIN JAS. C. SHAW.



THIS Steamer will sail for Liverpool direct on the 18th instant, positively.

For passage, &c.
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The SPEKE HALL will follow on the 4th March.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

S. S. MACEDONIA,

CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

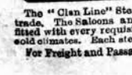
CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ..... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,300	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,000	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280



THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

For Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— SURAT	3141	330	W. E. Breeze	..17th Feb.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	..24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	3rd March
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	..10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Stetson	..17th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	..24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	400	R. T. Dundas	..31st do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	960	J. E. Murray	.. 7th April.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Berratt	..14th do.
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Reynoldson	21st do.
— BANGALORE	1063	200	E. G. Sleeman	..28th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Ormsby	.. 5th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	..12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	330	W. E. Breeze	..19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

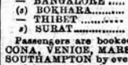
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock ..... 18th Feb. 1879.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee ..... 4th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow ..... 18th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot ..... 1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall ..... 15th do.
THERAPIA	2599	400	A. H. Johnson ..... 28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman.. 28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector ..... 28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart ..... 25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman ..... 23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums }	In 1870	... £139,808
after deducting }	„ 1873	... £295,149
Re-insurances.. }	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"HALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFFOT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; incomparably superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Rs. 1, Rs. 2, and	Rs. 3 8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars... „	3 0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars..... „	2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

DOG, CAT, AND MONKEY SHOW will be OPEN to the general public from 8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Secretariat Stables behind Victoria Hotel, Esplanade, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant. ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS. Tickets can be obtained at the doors or from Captain BECKE, 34, Marine Lines. The Show will be held in the Gymkhana building the same day from 5 to 7 p.m., and be open to Members only.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

RE. 1—Purée of Almond Soup, Fish Bouillabesse, Veal Cutlets and Bacon, Pigeon Farci, Beefsteaks, curry, rice, salad, &c, to-day, Temple Bar Tiffin. Dinner, Rs. 1-8.

WANTED, AT ONCE, for a Tailoring Establishment at a Hill Station in the Punjab, a CORRESPONDING CLERK and Salesman. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

WANTED, a CARDING MASTER for a Cotton Mill at Calcutta. Address with testimonials to A. B., Watson's Hotel.

Wanted immediately, a District Trap with horse complete, or Tonga and Ponies complete. Must be on view in Bombay. Apply to Wm. Watson and Co., 28, Apollo St.

AN ENGLISH NURSE wishes to RETURN to ENGLAND for her PASSAGE and a SMALL GRATUITY, either as NURSE to CHILDREN OUT of ARMS or MAID to a LADY. Address P M., Office of this Paper.

AMERICAN and AUSTRALIAN PROVISIONS COOKED and ready for Table use. Apply to W. J ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—A BARGAIN.—A lot of nice HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Apply to H. T., care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a useful BROUGHAM and AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Price Rs. 400 and Rs. 200, respectively, or together Rs. 550. Apply to E. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. Rustomjee, at N. V. Currance & Co.'s, opposite C. House.

FOR SALE, a Sympathetic grand square Piano, by S. Ross and Co., almost new, in excellent tone and condition. Price Rs. 600. Apply to J. H., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TENTS—"MULTUM IN PARVO" double fly Pal 7' by 6' with Saiwans on each side, made of drill devised specially for present campaign, weight 80 lbs. Price in Bombay Rs. 80. Mr. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay

FOR SALE, an excellent MINIATURE BROUGHAM in perfect order; a Brown Australian HORSE, steady and fast; and a set of Brass-mounted HARNESS, nearly new. Price of the turnout Rs. 1,150. Apply to J. M., Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

TRY PEARSE'S INDIAN PRESERVES, CHUTNIES, and PICKLES, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, FEB. 14.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE,
IN NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS;
WASHINGTON NORTON,
IN NEGRO SPECIALITIES;
AND THE
ENTRANCED LADY,
DEFYING THE LAWS OF GRAVITY.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class .....Rs. 2 | Second Class.....Re. 1
Third „ .....As. 8 | Fourth „ .....As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8; commence at 9.

AND
ALL SHOULD SEE
FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

THE OFFICES of the INSPECTOR GENERAL of REGISTRATION and STAMPS, REGISTRAR of BOMBAY, SUB-REGISTRAR of the FORT and COLABA, REGISTRAR of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, and MARRIAGE REGISTRAR under Acts XV. of 1865, and III. of 1872, will be REMOVED on 1st March 1879, from the present premises in Elphinstone Circle to Rooms Nos. 17 and 18 on the GROUND FLOOR, SOUTH END, of the NEW HIGH COURT BUILDING.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Inspector General of Registration and Stamps.

SOLID—A Chemical Manufactory in Europe wants to enter into connection with Apothecaries and Merchants for the sale of a Bygeian Salt which has acquired a European reputation, and will become indispensable and of incalculable benefit to Europeans, as soon as its good qualities will be generally known. This Hygeian Salt promotes a normal digestion, it preserves the digestive powers of the stomach and removes the injurious influence of the Climate on the body. For further particulars apply to HEYMANN BLOCH & Co., Copenhagen, Denmark, Europe.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-stations that he has just received per Overland Mail the following:—

German Yarn of colours and White Cresswell Wool of all colours, Embroidered Silk to work with canvass, and variety of Wools, Shetland, Andalusian, Fingering, Fleece, Double and Single Berlin Wool, Ladies Black Maltese Gloves, Black Mittins, Silk Hose, White and Black, and variety of articles, &c.

RAGOO SHAMJEE & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, known as "THE BRAE," and at present occupied by H. A. Richardson, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a three-storied HOUSE in Hornby Row, suitable for a Parsee family. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "DALKEITH COTTAGE" at Panchgunny. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TO meet the increasing necessities of our business, we have recently extended our Establishment in Burmah, and are now prepared to execute special orders for all sizes and descriptions of consorted TEAK TIMBER at reasonable rates.

We shall be happy to quote either free on board in Rangoon or Moulmein, or delivered in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, or any other Indian Port.

Applications can be made to

The Secretaries, Freamers, and Managers, Bombay.
J. M. MITCHELL, 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta,
or
ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1866, and in the MATTER of the MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 13th day of February 1879, presented to the said High Court, at Bombay aforesaid, by CURSETJEE JEHANGEER TARACHUND, a Creditor of the said Company. And the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of March 1879; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company, under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 13th day of February 1879.

SMITH & PRERE,
Solicitors for the Petitioner,
12, Rampart Row.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS and EFFECTS of DEWOURN SANDOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NANJEE JAITHA, the Cousin of the said deceased....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS, and EFFECTS of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the abovenamed applicant as the Cousin and one of the next of kin of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of February 1879.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Applicant's Attorney,
No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION under supervision of the Court.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE VICAJEE, EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETNA, and DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.....Petitioners.

UPON reading the Order herein dated the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and sealed on the seventh day of February instant, and upon hearing Mr. WINTER, Attorney for the Petitioners abovenamed, I do Order that all parties concerned in the above matter do attend before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on MONDAY, the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed with the winding-up of the said Company. And I direct that this summons be advertised once in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and once in each of the following new-papers circulating in Bombay—namely, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Samachar*, and the *Bombay Jami-Jamshed*.—Dated this 13th day of February 1879.

L. H. BAYLEY.

PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES
IN VALENTINES
AT FROM ANNAS FOUR TO Rs. 25,
on sale at the several establishments
of
TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1879.

TREACHER & Co.'s
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,
With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the
THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA,
are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XERES Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

STATIONERY
FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.
MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS.
SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING
INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS
of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
STEWARDS CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
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HANBURY & COMPANY,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

HANBURY & COMPANY.

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	CASH. Per 1 doz.	Qts.	2 doz	Pts.	CREDIT. Per 1 doz.	Qts.	2 doz.	Pts.
Wachter's "Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	51	0	54	0	53	8	56	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	50	4	53	0	52	8	55	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	43	0	45	12	45	0	48	0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry.....	38	0	42	0	40	0	44	0
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities...	32	12	34	8	34	0	36	0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine.....	25	8	0	0	26	8	0	0
Carte Rouge do. do.	24	0	26	0	25	0	27	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

OUR HATS are made by the best manufacturers to special order for Eastern wear. The following list will give an idea as to the style and shape now mostly worn:—

CASH PRICES.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs. as.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s extra light Dress Hats.....each	14 0
Extra quality Tell Drab Hats, best Beaver Felt..... „	12 0

FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Black Felt, soft round crown	8 8
„ Stiff round crown	8 8
Extra quality do. do.	8 8
Drab Felt do. do.	9 8
Beaver Brown do. do.	9 8
Drab Felt, flat crown soft spring brim	8 8
Black Felt, flat hard crown	9 8
Extra quality do. do.	9 8
The "Tyrol," extra quality, soft Black Felt	8 8
Straw Boating Hats, Black Band	3

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Soft Tweed Hats, all colors	5 0
Cashmere Turbans	2 8
Tweed	3 8
Imitation seal skin	5 0
Tweed Caps in great variety	3 8
Travelling Caps with Ear Flaps, suitable for cold countries	4 8
The "Glengarry"	5 0
The "Balmoral"	5 0

SUN HELMETS.

	Rs. as.
White Helmets for Undress or Civilians, Drill on Cork and Felt	14 8
White Helmets, extra layers of Cork, a splendid protection	16 0
Best Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe and lined Silk	22 0
Drab Felt Helmets, with patent inner band, easy fitting...	18 0
Do. do. with outside Felt Turban	18 0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets with patent inner band	16 0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets, very light, a useful Hat for the Hills	9 8
White Hunting Helmets, Cork on Felt, straight Brim in Front and Drooped Back to protect the neck	14 0
Do. do. extra layers of Cork	16 0
Tan Shikar Hunting Helmet, Cork and Felt same shape as above, a most useful Shooting or District Hat	15 0
Andre's Terai Hats, very useful for the Hills	18 0
Ladies' Terai	18 0
Solar Topees, in a variety of good shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen	from 6 8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
10 Bales Grey Shirtings,
19 Cases Dhotjes,
7 Cases Black and White Prints,
1 Case Imitation Meerschaum pipes,
A few treadle sewing machines.
On account of the underwriters as steamer Benledi.
325 Dimond V. B.—6—1 Case 200 gross Amorces assorted, sea water damaged.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT No. 185, TARWAREE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 18th February, at 6-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the choice and well grown plants in tubs and pots comprising many new and rare croteons, aranscaria, cupressus, plance, gardinia, powris, single and double allocasia, stephanotes, orange trees with fruit, marantas, woodbine, scarlet and other passion flowers, French, honeysuckles, wax plants, hibiscus, hydrangias, standard roses, ivy and other geraniums, myrtle, orcharis, ferns, &c., the property of Pryce Weedon, Esq. Catalogues are ready and the plants are on view from 6 to 8 in the morning and 5 to 6-30 in the evening.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Worlee Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture will be on view this afternoon.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Cotton Villa, Parell Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, a mahogany square Pianoforte by Schroder, an English-built light safe driving Phaeton with pole and shafts, a strong light buggy, &c., the property of C. Ancuss, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROP

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH FEB. 1879.

THE Home telegrams continue extremely quiet in tone, and business here remains in the same languid condition; export produce of all kinds scarce and dear; imports, as a general rule, almost unsaleable, and shares declining daily.

Reuter's London telegram of yesterday's date reports Consols recovered to 96¼, but French Rentes had receded from 133 to 112¾, and Four per cent. Rupee paper had declined from 75 to 74½, whilst Fours-and-a-half remained at 80. A payment of £175,000 into the Bank of England is reported, but money is not easier than it was, the market rate of discount on 3 months' bills being quoted only ½ below the bank rate, or 2⅝, against 2½ per cent. a week ago. Seeds remain unchanged, as also is Coffee with the exception of Mid. Plantation Ceylon, which has lost the previous day's advance of 6d. per cwt. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, but Cochin is £1 higher. In the weekly quotations for Metals the movements are confined to a decline of 10s. in Tile Copper and 30s. per cwt. in Copper Braziers.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were steady, but Cotton in Liverpool closed dull; the day's sales being only estimated at 7,000 bales. Reuter gives spot quotations as unchanged, but from private sources we learn that Surats to arrive were practically 1-16d. against sellers.

From New York under yesterday's date ready Mid. Uplands still comes at 9⅜ cents., but May shipment has declined 1-16 cent., say from 10·15 to 10·09 cents. per lb. The receipts to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	22,000	20,000	12,000
Five days' do.	95,000	85,000	80,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,522,000	3,328,000	3,365,000

These figures would appear to point to a total crop of about 5,100,000 bales, but great uncertainty still prevails on the subject, and the receipts of the next two or three weeks will be most carefully watched as they will afford a very good guide as to the ultimate result. Writing in the *Liverpool Daily Post* on the 23rd ultimo, Mr. Ellison, the well-known cotton statistician, makes the following remarks regarding the crop:—"There has probably never been a season in which, at this period, opinion as to the size of the American crop was so greatly at variance as is the case at present. There are merchants of repute on both sides of the Atlantic who believe that the crop cannot exceed 4,900,000 bales, and may not be more than 4,750,000 bales; while there are others who are just as confident that the yield will not be less than 5,250,000 bales! Differences of opinion amounting to 500,000 bales have been common enough in October and November, and even in December, but never before in the third week of January."

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday £298,000 were allotted to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 7·07d., and £152,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 7·06d., tenders at 1s. 7 1-16d. on Calcutta receiving 11 per cent and on Bombay in full. These rates show a decline of about ¼d. per rupee as compared with the previous week, and fall about mid-way betwixt the extreme expectations entertained yesterday. The amount advertised for next weeks' biddings is again 45 lacs. Bar Silver is now quoted by Reuter at 49¾d. per oz., the rate given by private messages yesterday.

By wire from Calcutta we learn that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced their rates of discount to-day one per cent all round.

EXCHANGE.—Considering the result of the allotments as above the market to-day has been wonderfully steady. The Banks have declined to buy private paper at the lowest rates touched yesterday, and altogether show more firmness than might have been expected. The amount of bills making, however, is so extremely small that there can be no real strength in the market yet, especially whilst the existing weakness in Silver is apparent. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 7¼d.		per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 7¼d.		
Credits, 8 " " ...1s. 7 7-16d.		"
Documents, 3 " " ...1s. 7¼d.		"
Francs 2 " " ...2·06d.		"
Sovereigns each .....Rs. 12·6		"

On Calcutta we still quote Demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is, if anything, a shade quieter to-day, but there are no large sellers and rates are fairly well supported. We quote Fours Rs. 94½ to ¾; New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99⅝.

SHARES continue extremely dull and every fresh transaction establishes a further decline in price. Bank of Bombays are again 1 per cent. lower, the closing rate being Rs. 665 per share. Press Companies are nominally unchanged as also are Land Companies shares, with the exception of Colabas, which are Rs. 10 lower. Amongst Spinning and Weaving Companies, we notice a fall Rs. 50 in Soonderdass, Rs. 25 in Alliance and Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 15 in Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Sholapur, and Rs. 5 in Oriental.

COTTON.—The quieter accounts from Liverpool has produced quite a stagnant feeling in the market, buyers declining to do business unless at a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy from previous rates, which is more than sellers seem inclined to concede, with the up-country markets ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per candy over Bombay. The transactions in European Cotton have consequently been insignificant, whilst on the Green we have only heard of about 400 bales Julgaon having been bought at Rs. 180 to Rs. 183 per candy for G. F. to barely F. G. F. Cotton. Arrivals are still small, the receipts into Bombay for the week ending yesterday being only 18,250 bales. Nominal quotations to-day are:—

F. G. F. Hinguncha, ready .....Rs.	210	per Candy
Good Ginned Broach	March.....	206	"
Good Oomra	ready	193	"
Do.	March.....	190	"
F. G. F. "	"	184	"
G. F. "	"	179	"

SEEDS continue unaltered and seem likely to remain so until the new crops begin to come in.

FREIGHTS show no material change. For Liverpool by steam the ready quotation is 25s. per ton, and business has been done at that rate for early March shipment. For Mediterranean rates are unaltered. The s. s. Estepona has been fixed for London to-day at £1-7-6 and concessions.

PIECE GOODS remain unaltered. The demand shows no signs of improvement and prices of all kinds are only barely supported. Sales are reported of about 500 bales local made goods at 7¾ annas per lb., a ruinously low rate.

COALS have not moved in any way. A sale is reported of a cargo of Londonderry West Hartley to arrive at Rs. 20½ per ton alongside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CAMBRIDGE, 1,135 tons, Captain J. Hill, will sail to-day for Callao in ballast.

THE BARQUE SALADO, 442 tons, Captain P. Milton, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. BEN GLOE, 1,198 tons, Captain J. W. Buchanan, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major W. M. Campell, 12 Commissariat Inspectors, Messrs. Rushed, Cassum, two women, and two children, and 74 deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. VENETIA, 1,728 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—1,525 packages piece goods, 31 bales twist, 25 packages glass, 268 cases cilmanstraw, 253 cases provisions, 45 packages papers, 1,000 casks cement, 168 packages wine and spirits, 2 cases boots, 261 drums oil, 11 cases glassware, 17 cases umbrellas, 3 cases earthenware, 32 casks beer, 1,244 bundles iron, 61 cases soap, 100 cases brass, 4 cases saffron, 43 boxes silver, 9 boxes specie, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commaders.	From.
13	Venetia (s)	Perrins	London, Jan 12.
	Diana (s).....	Tetich	Trieste, Jan 15.
	Mahratta (s)	Wilkinson	Kurrachee, Feb 11.
	Galatea	.....	Liverpool.
	Tilkhurst	Blake	Cardiff.
	Mary S Amies	Gibbs	Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Calcutta (s)	Smith	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Cambridge, Hill, to Callao.
Barque Salado, Milton, to London.
Steamer Ben Gloe, Buchanan, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Bangsainville, to Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Feb.	ARRIVALS.		
8	Byculla (s)	Mason	Colombo, Jan 31.
	Strathmore (s)	Rowell	Bombay, Jan 29.
	Thirlmere.....	Collier	London, Nov 1.
	Waterloo	Hauld	Glasgow, July 19.
	Sierra Moren	Skimming	London, Aug 17.
	Castle	Bran	Mauritius, Dec 31.
9	Colombus.....	Baldwin	Singapore, Jan 22.
	Majestic	Ellery	Liverpool, Oct 27.
	James Wilson...	Henderson ...	Melbourne, Nov 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8—Steamers Deccan, Chanda, Africa and Duke of Lancaster. Ship Cabul and a ship (showed Q C J S). Barque Lightning.
Feb. 9.—Steamers Ruby and Euphrates. Sip Star of Scotia.

PASSENGERS.

Per Thirlmere—Mrs Collier and 2 children.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Strathmore—Tweedsdale in Eastern Channel,
By Columbian—Penthesilia.

MADRAS.

Feb.	ARRIVALS.		
10	Peshawur (s)	.....	Southampton.
	Deccan (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Merkara (s)	.....	London.
	Theophane	.....	Melbourne.
	D. of Lancaster (s).	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
10	Colaba (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
11	Deccan (s).....	.....	Southampton.
	Peshawar (s)	.....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Peshawar:—Lieut Col Stewart, Mr Crake, and Mr Collins.

Per P and O Steamer Deccan:—Mr Archibald, Mr Chamberlian, Mr Lieburtz, Mr Evans, Mr Carpelen, Mr Phillips, Mr and Mrs Degnam, Mr J M Todd, Mr Johnston, Mr McCall Hon H G Gough, Mr Sillo.

Per s s Merkara:—Captain and Mrs Ranking and child, Mr and Mrs Boulthee and infant, Mr and Mrs Beaman and three children, Mrs Moscrop and child, Capt and Mrs Alexander, Mrs Mason and child, Mr and Mrs Hutton and infant, Messrs Burgess, McDonald, Chapman, Browne, Seeres O'Dowd, Mrs and Miss Southwell.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Deccan:—Lieut-Col J A Campbell, Mr R Parsons, Colonel and Mrs Pearse, Miss Pearse, child, and infant, Mr Leopold Duval, Mr Maxime Duval, and Capt A Chaplin.

Per s s Peshawur:—Rev Luke Rivington, Mr Girard.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 24 Efficient, ss, Shaw, from Sunderland.
25 Fabert, P G Boat, Caillet, from Mussowah.
25 Himalaya, H M T ship, White, from Portsmouth.
25 Wallaroo S Dredger, Amery, from Suez.
26 Daphne, H M S, Selby, from Zanzibar.
29 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Venice.
29 Peshawar, ss, White, from London.
31 Sindh, ss, Monco, from Shanghai.
31 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
Feb. 1 Galatea, ss, Puddicomb, from Colombo.
1 Winston, ss, Cooper, from Mangalore.
1 Columbia, ss, Young, from Bombay.
2 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from Bombay.
3 Overyssel, ss, Krammers, from Batavia.
4 Arago, ss, Jones, from Jeddah.
4 Koins, ss, Doert, from Bombay.
4 Bheema, ss, Shumacker, from Jeddah.
5 Wimbledon, ss, Watson, from Cardiff.
5 Leon, ss, Arana, from Manilla.
5 Diana, ss, ——, from Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 29 Himalaya, H M T ship, White, to China.
29 Daphne, H M S, Selby, to Rasalcolah.
29 Surat, ss, Breeze, to Bombay.
29 Peshawar, ss, White, to Calcutta.
30 Efficient, ss, Shaw, to Rangoon.
30 Wallaroo S Dredger, Amery, to Adelaide.
31 Sindh, ss, Mongo, to Marseilles.
Feb. 1 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London.
1 Galatea, ss, Puddicomb, to London.
1 Winston, ss, Cooper, to London.
1 Columbia, ss, Young, to Marseilles.
2 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to London.
3 Fabert, P G boat, Carlist, to Cruisein Red S.
4 Overyssel, ss, Krammers, to Rotterdam.
4 Arago, ss, Jones, to Bombay.
5 Bheema, ss, Shumacker, to Bombay.
5 Leon, ss, Arana, to Liverpool.
5 Diana, ss, ——, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Koins, ss, Doert, from Bombay.
Wimbledon, ss, Watson, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—5 casks brass wire, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.
Rydal Hall s—1,100 bundles nail rod iron, Tyebally Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—1 case hardware and stationery, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.
Essex—250 boxes window glass and 9 casks hardware, Hassumally Lallimeya.
Duncan s—1 hogshead spirit, Dosabhoy Pestonjee Khumbatta.
Blairgowrie,—4,045 bars iron, Megjee Oomersey; 20 casks china clay, Ebram Feerchan; 7 crates oilmonkores, Abdoolhoosein Mahamedally; 200 casks cement, Volkart Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—1 case glassware, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—100 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—45 bales wool, Dhunraz Ameermull; 12 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khumbatta; 30 bales cotton, Kevuldass Trikumdass.
Trentham Hall s—203 cwts bone dust, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 45 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 251 bales wool, Nurcee Khatkow; 600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 110 bales cotton, Furdhan Sowjee; 730 bales cotton, A Blaencheck and Co.
Evesham Abby—28 bales cotton, Moolchund Moteechund.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—120 cwts dry ginger and 45 cwts coir yarn, Currimsee Khetsee and Co; 6 cases fishmaws, Mitha Munjee; 8 bales hides, Sulaman Noor Mahamed; 3 cwts E teeth, Jaithabhoy Luckmechund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Macedonia s—1,830 cwts gingelly-seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—879 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—34 bales cotton, Furdhan Sowjee.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—2 cases silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—53 bales cotton, Moolchund Khooshall; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—45 bales twist, Horamusjee Framjee; 77 bales twist Cowasjee Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—22 cases sharkfins, Ludha Dewjee; 11 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Ebram Hassum; 24 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 128 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vurjeevundass; 50 bales twist, S N Tullatee; 85 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ibomajee and Co; 123 cwts sandlewood, Muncherjee Framjee; 52 chests opium, N J Abrahan; 12 chests opium, Tata and Co; 22 chests opium, E D sassoon; 19 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 390 bales twist, The New D P S and W Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—10 chests opium, E D sassoon.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 14.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

376—Jefferson and F—Mithibai vs Muncherjee Cawasjee Davur—Smith and F.
379—H Bicknell—Buttonsey Kurrance vs Vulubdass Khimjee—P Kawasjee.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

248-78—Smith and F—The New Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy S and W Company vs Joseph Abramovitz and another—Rimington H and C and in person—Part heard.
258-78—Sharam P—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Luxmibai and others—H Bicknell.
704-77—Shapurjee and T—Walbai vs Hurban Nursey and others—Lynch and T.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

406-78—Macfarlane and G—Jan Mahomed Khaluckdina vs Pudmunsey Lukhumsey and another—Rimingt on H and C. —Part heard.
582-78—In person—Moroba Purshotum Dhuru vs Luxmibai—In person.
564-79—Bhaishunker N—Dewsey Ahmed vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 12.

French, Captain, 11th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 13.

Mills, Lieut Col, Jacobs Rifles, on duty, from England.
Thomson, Lieut Col, 1st Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Kerr, Lieut Col, 10th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Bethell, Lieut, R E, to rejoin, from England.
Groves, Col, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Donovan, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 12.

Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Shahapoor.
Thomson, Lieut Col, 1st Cavalry, to join, to Sealkote.
O'Neal, Surg Major, from leave, to Deolalee.
Graves, Col, Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.
Bethell, Lieut, R E, to join, to Kirkee.
Smith, Major, Royal Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Campbell, Major, R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1879.

The services of Major C C Pemberton, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief from the date of his arrival in Bombay from England.

The leave on medical certificate for sixty days in all granted to Lieut Col Heythuysen, Executive Commissariat Officer at Mhow, is converted into privilege leave for the same period.

Honorary Surgeon A H Hughes, Bombay Volunteer Rifl Corps, is appointed Honorary Surgeon Major of the same, vice Knapp, resigned.

Surgeon W K Hatch is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the above Corps, vice Hughes, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and three months from date of departure next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut Col Bartholomew, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Satara.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and twenty-four days from the 24th March next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major W Manson, R E, Executive Engineer, Surat.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain Lynch, Staff Corps; Lieut H Pilkington, Royal Engineers; Surgeon Major W Nolan, B A, M D; Honorary Lieut T Pearson, Commisariat Department.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major J Gatacre, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate; Major C E Fisher, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate; Captain W I LeBreton, Staff Corps, five months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for seven months, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain H B Lovett, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

The services of Surgeon A Dane, M B, Bombay Medical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1879.

Surgeon-Major H Atkins having resumed charge of the duties of Residency Surgeon, Baroda, the services of Surgeon A Dane, M B, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr A D Pollen is appointed, on being relieved at Surat by Mr Birdwood, to act as senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur until further orders. The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Pollen to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the transfer of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Kaira to Ahmedabad and of the Second Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad to Kaira, as a permanent arrangement.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dinshawjee Pestonjee Dastur to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat, vice Mr Edaljee Mancherjee, resigned.

Mr W H Prosper, Collector of Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 9th March.

Consequent upon Mr A D Carey's appointment to act as Collector of Salt Revenue, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Salt Department, with effect from the 29th March last:—

Mr T M Cotgrave to act as First Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr G B Spring to act as Second Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr M C Lekie to act as Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

In continuation of Government Notification dated 30th Sept 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions during Mr P M Cotgrave's deputation to act as Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue:—Mr N R Oliver to act in the First Class, Mr R N Coghlan to act in the Second Class, Mr C Pogson to act in the Third Class.

Mr T R Fernandez, Assistant Superintendent of the Second Grade in the Gujarat Survey, now in charge of the Revenue Survey in Bhavnagar, is promoted to the First Grade of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from 15th November last.

Mr W Allen, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain E D'O Twemlow, R E, to be Executive Engineer, Kolapur,

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1879.

FASHES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....21st, 8h. 54·3m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 14	St. Valentine's Day.	6 31	5 58	3 41 m	10 38 m
				5 4 a	11 21 a
Sat. 15	.....	6 30	5 59	4 50 m	11 53 m
				7 11 a	.....
Sun. 16	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 30	5 59	6 37 m	1 3 m
				8 41 a	1 25 a
Mon. 17	.....	6 29	5 59	8 21 m	2 46 m
				9 43 a	2 47 a
Tues. 18	.....	6 29	6 0	9 31 m	3 52 m
				10 25 a	3 45 a
Wed. 19	English Mail ex posted.	6 28	6 0	10 23 m	4 36 m
				11 0 a	4 31 a
Th. 20	.....	6 29	6 1	11 3 m	5 10 m
				11 32 a	5 9 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE FOURTH SERIES of LECTURES will be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, term of 1879-80.

SUBJECT.—English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

By order,

PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th February 1879.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BY permission of Colonel SEXTON, the SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the Corps will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th February, under the management of the following Committee:—

PRESIDENT.
Major the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY.
MEMBERS.
Capt. BAKER.
" HORE.
" TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.
" WEIR.
" FORBES.
" SCORGIS.
" WYRE.
Lieut. DUNNE, Honorary Secretary.
" KEMP " Treasurer.

Volunteer, Single Ticket .....Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies..... " 19
Non-Volunteer, Single Ticket..... " 10
Non-Volunteer and two Ladies..... " 12
Extra Ladies' Tickets..... " 2

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & Co., SOUNDY & Co., TREACHER & Co., or from any member of the Committee.

W. M. TENNENT, Capt., } Joint
T. DUNNE, Lieut., } Secretaries.

The Town Hall has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

THORBURN—GILLESPIE—January 8th, at Gateside, by the Rev. William Smith, Minister of Dougise, James Thorburn, of Bombay, to Grace, eldest daughter of James Gillespie, Esq.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MAPP—February 13th, at the European General Hospital, Walter LeMere, second son of the late Charles Mapp, aged 17 years. The funeral will leave No. 3, Clare Road, Byculla, at 4 to 4 this evening. All friends are invited to attend.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAYDON—February 7th, at Allahabad, the wife of N. A. Graydon, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
TAYLOR—February 9th, at Egmore, the wife of Mr Samuel R. Taylor, of a daughter.
WHELER—February 8th, at Seetapore, the wife of Lieutenant C. S. Wheler, VI. Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TURNBULL—READ—February 8th, at St. Saviour's Church, Gujrat, by the Rev. J. Lapsley, David Nisbett Turnbull, District Superintendent of Police, Julloo, to Dora, daughter of Hastings Read, Esq., late Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.
TALBOT—BOWMAN—February 6th, at St. Stephen's, Hazarebagh, Julia Annie Talbot, to James Bowman, Manager, Mowdie Hill Tea Co.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879.

THE suggestion that a strong force should be despatched from Bombay to Natal is no doubt well intended, but where are the troops to come from for such an expedition? India cannot spare at present one European battalion. England, on the other hand, having made active preparations during the last three years for a European war which has been happily averted, has now more soldiers at home than she knows what to do with; and the Ministers were credited with the design, before the bad news from the Cape was received, of effecting a sweeping retrenchment of military expenditure by doing away with all the second battalions of infantry regiments. Again, troops can be despatched much more speedily from English ports than from Bombay, and, though the distance is greater, the splendid steamers on which the Home Government can always lay hands at an hour's notice will probably make the voyage from Liverpool or Portsmouth to Natal in less time than would be occupied in crossing the Indian Ocean from Bombay to South Africa. Some native troops might be sent to do duty in the Cape Colony while the white regiments are fighting in Natal; but the cost of the expedition to Malta has no doubt satisfied Lord Beaconsfield that there is nothing to be gained by employing Indian sepoys out of their own country. We think, however, that the arm in which Lord Chelmsford seems to be most deficient, and in which India is exceptionally effective, we mean the cavalry, might usefully be strengthened by the selection of a body of cavalry volunteers for service in Natal. The disaster we all mourn seems to have occurred through the want of good scouting arrangements, for it is quite impossible that the detachment of British troops would have blundered into the net spread for them by an army of 20,000 men if the country in their neighbourhood had been regularly explored by parties of active light horsemen. It is worthy of remark, indeed, that Sir Bartle Frere applied some time ago for the assistance of a Cavalry Regiment, and that his request was refused by the English Ministry. Now, two Cavalry Regiments are under orders for Natal; but the organisation of the English cavalry notoriously fits them better for charges on the battle field than for becoming the eyes of the army. India has an abundant and indeed unfailing supply of cavalry excellently suited for such work; and probably an offer on the part of the Government of India to form a cavalry corps under experienced Indian officers to accomplish in Natal the sort of work entrused by Germany to her Uhlans would be gratefully and promptly accepted.

CONSIDERING that all the columns of the army of Afghanistan have political officers attached to them, it is remarkable with how little friction they move about. We do not mean to underrate the value of political officers' services; quite the contrary, but anyone who knows anything of Indian armies will be aware of the delicacy of a "Political's" relations with his General. A General officer on active service in India is a much vexed man. It is not only that his transport and commissariat arrangements are sure to be defective, but that he is keenly criticised and all his actions are brought under the full light of public opinion by those beneath him. The love of gossip, always remarkable in an Indian cantonment, is carried into the field. If the General officer should by any misadventure commit the smallest error of a tactical kind, his offence, magnified a thousand times, will be known all over India and England within the week, and if the unhappy man is of the Indian Staff Corps he will have unfriendly critics in the Horse, Foot, Artillery, and Marines; or supposing him to be a member of the last named branch of the military service, he will have all the others in arms against him, the Staff Corps included. Under all these circumstances it behoves an Indian General to walk warily. And it is very necessary that his authority should be paramount and undisputed. Otherwise, the colonels, his subordinates, might any day fall into argument and discussion at some critical moment, on the subject of the last tactical manœuvre of their commander. Now it is a question whether the General's authority is not weakened by his incubus, the political? If he is not a man of strong mind, able to hold his own against all comers, it most certainly is. Sir Charles Napier made no question of the matter. Nothing more incensed the hero of Meanee than to speak of "Politicals" in his presence; but Outram was a "Political," and highly obnoxious to Sir Charles. Perhaps a better illustration of the "Political" officer difficulty could not be found than in the relations of these distinguished men. They were both able, the one as a General and the other as a "Political" officer, but they could not "hit it off;" they could no more mingle than oil and water. Despite the brilliant generalship of the one, and the political experience and sagacity of the other, they might have lost an army between them as the consequence of their mutual jealousies and distrust. And the more clever and ambitious a "Political" is, the more risky his relations with his General. The latter may not be a brilliant genius, he may be almost the reverse, in which event it is sure to be rumoured in the army that the "Political" has the General in leading strings.

A heaven-born General, like Clive or Arthur Wellesley, is undoubtedly better without a "Political" tacked on to his skirts; but it is not every General who is heaven-born, or yet every General officer who can be entrusted with the political as well as the military duties of the army he commands. An officer who amuses himself in his marches through an enemy's country by having incessant drills *en route* could scarcely be entrusted with the pacification of the surrounding country with the aid of smooth words and discretion, because it is patent that of the latter quality he can have but little to spend; nor is a General fresh from England, and totally ignorant of the East and its peoples, to be allowed to go abroad without some one to take care of him. A "Political," then, may be regarded in some sort as a necessary evil consequent upon the absence of heaven-born Generals from the service. An "evil" is a hard word, but it can be justified by illustration. A story is told of a certain "Political" who in a certain war led his General into a complete trap, a strategical *cul de sac*. The General, who was naturally incensed, desired the "Political" who had got him into this fix to get him out again, but that officer calmly replied that it was not his duty to do anything of the kind. "Strategy is your business," said he; "politics are mine."

There is an impression, and a mistaken one, that friction can only occur when the "Political" is a civilian, not a military officer, who is of course subordinate to the General. Outram was a military officer, nevertheless discipline was unable to prevent his coming into collision with his chief. And we are doing no injustice to the military politicals of India when we affirm that they have no small opinion of themselves or their service. And with reason. Any service might be proud of such officers as Majors Sandeman and Cavagnari; the only misfortune is, that General officers also are of that class which is indisposed to put their lights under bushels. While admitting, and even admiring the political officer's capacity, it is difficult not to sympathise with the General officer's grievance. It is hard to have a centurion over one who is at the same time a junior, to be told "do this" and "do that" by what some angry General once called a "boy Political." It is true that in many indirect ways the General is benefited by the association. A clever political officer will keep his camp well supplied with food and information, but there probably was never a General yet made who did not in his heart believe that he could do these things far better for himself.

Military men have a saying that we should never have had our Indian Empire had Clive and the earlier Generals been hampered with political officers in communication with Government. The fact is, that a political officer in Clive's camp would have been impossible. History tells how Clive, before the battle of Plassy, sought counsel of his officers, only to disregard it. The Government of the period might have sent Clive a "Political," but he would certainly have returned that officer to them with or without thanks. The political officer is the creation of a much later date and the excrescence of military incapacity. When George IV. used to send his aide-de-camps to India to be made Generals of division, it was very necessary to appoint some man of experience as bear leader to keep them out of mischief. And so the institution has flourished, though no one will believe that a man, say like General Roberts, is unequal to the work of "Political," along with his own. To be sure if the General and his "familiar" are on the very best terms, and entertain a sincere admiration for one another, there may be advantage from the approximation of two wise heads, but military opinion neither hopes or expects so much as this; that opinion is more than satisfied if there is an absence of actual friction in the relations of the commander and his councillor. The public will doubt the expediency of a political officer with an army chiefly upon the grounds of that officer's presence perhaps relieving the officer in command of certain responsibilities. The public is becoming heartily sick of irresponsibility in the public service, and is naturally suspicious whenever it sees two men appointed to do one man's work. The deduction is that between two stools all blame must fall to the ground. However, the average General officer is much too jealous of interference to resign his responsibilities in favour of another, and this sensitiveness is a safe-guard against any individual claim of irresponsibility under ordinary circumstances. Extraordinary situations may, of course, arise, where either officer can throw the blame of a misadventure on the other, but it is to be hoped that they are rare, and that, at all events, they will not occur in this particular war. For our own part, we think that the political duties of an army in the field are immensely overestimated to the disadvantage of the supply and transport departments. So much thought is given to the political care of the General that there is none left to bestow on his personal comfort, or his army's. And the consequence is that the political officer who most busies himself as a commissariat officer, or a transport officer, is always, by the army, voted the best; he who busies himself with the higher studies of his profession, the worst. And soldiers are no indifferent judges on those matters most intimately concerning them. Their verdict on such a point is perhaps as good as any more pretentious one delivered in such places.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO REPORT ON THE COTTON IMPORT DUTIES.

WITH reference to Reuter's telegrams regarding the deputation which waited on Lord Cranbrook to ask for the repeal of the Import duty, it will interest the public to hear that the Government have under consideration the working of the Tariff Act of 1875, and that the Honourable Mr. Hope, C. S. I., and Mr. S. D. Maclean, Collector of Customs, have been directed to report on the subject, after consultation with the mercantile community. It is understood that the question of amending the terms of the Notification of 18th March 1878, whereby certain descriptions of cotton yarn and piece goods were exempted from Import Duty, is one of the chief points that will receive attention. Those exemptions were designed to relieve from duty goods of the class produced or capable of being produced in the Indian mills, and few complaints have been made regarding their operation so far as they went. But there remains the practical difficulty, which, from the outset, was felt to be unavoidable in dealing with this matter, of adjusting the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.

The Parliament was opened by the Emperor in person. In his speech his Majesty said he declared [? declined] to revert to protectionist principles. He promised to devote the great power of United Germany to promote and strengthen peace between all the other Powers.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 12.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Khiva, with the outward English Mails of the 30th ult., left for Bombay at 7 o'clock this morning.

The same Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind left for Galle and Calcutta at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Feb. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chupra left here yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 12, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	112⅝
Bar Silver	49⅜

About £175,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure—Minerva.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The sons of Sirdar Khushdil Khan have returned to Kandahar. The reconnoissance party in Arghesan Valley reports all well. Supplies are plentiful. The weather is colder again. There is no sign of rain.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Feb. 13, 8-44 P.M.

Mail Steamer Pekin from China arrived.

GALLE, 13, 1-22 P.M.

Mail Steamer Deccan from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, Feb. 13, 3-25 P.M.

Manilla Mail leaves Singapore on the 17th.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 7 1/4d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	ls. 7 3/4d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	ls. 7 7-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	ls. 7 3/4d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2-66	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12-6	,,

We hear that the Judicial scheme for Oudh has been sanctioned.

The Government of India have telegraphed home, offering to send a contingent of troops from India for service at the Cape if required.

We learn that the P. and O. s.s. Venetia, which arrived yesterday, left Aden on Thursday morning the 6th inst. at 9 o'clock, and not as telegraphed by Reuter on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock. The Venetia, consequently, made the passage from Aden in the ordinary time of seven days.

The following telegrams are published in the *Pioneer* :—"Kandahar, 8th Feb. Five or six fanatic Atchakzais attacked our camp outside the city yesterday afternoon. In the scrimmage that ensued, one British soldier was killed, and six badly wounded. Two native soldiers and several followers were wounded. The fanatics were all killed.—Feb. 8. Private Wardall, of the 59th Regiment, died yesterday of a bullet wound received on the 6th instant. The surgeons consider that the bullets must have passed through the bodies of the Afghans before hitting our men. The other wounded men are doing well."

The following news has been received in England from the Cape by way of Madeira to Dec. 31.—"Cetewayo has sent messages to Sir Bartle Frere, expressing his willingness to give up some of the persons whose surrender was demanded by the High Commissioner, and to pay the fine imposed upon him. The Zulu King has also promised to take into consideration the other demands contained in the ultimatum, provided that sufficient time is allowed him. Sir Bartle Frere in his reply informed Cetewayo that the word of the Government had been once given and could not be altered. General Lord Chelmsford had left for Greytown, and Cetewayo was reported to be massing troops at the Royal kraal. A sad occurrence in South Africa is officially reported. Capt. Patterson and Mr. J. G. Sargeaunt, on returning from an official mission to Lobengula, the King of the Malabele, a powerful tribe lying between the northern frontier of the Transvaal and the Zambesi, drank at a spring which appears to have been impregnated with some poisonous substance, for the whole party were seized with violent illness, and within three days Capt. Patterson, Mr. Sargeaunt, the interpreter, Mr. Morgan Thomas, and five natives died. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, there is no ground for attributing this lamentable occurrence to treachery on the part of Lobengula or of the natives who accompanied the expedition."

Arrangements have been made in concert with the Government of H. M. the King of Burma to attach small military guards to the British Residencies at Mandalay and Bhamo. This measure was rendered obviously necessary by the murder of Mr. T. T. Cooper by one of his own men, the guards having hitherto been enlisted in the country and having been under defective discipline and organization.

The Singapore paper says, "The troop ship Himalaya, which left England on 27th December, brings on the 27th Regiment for Hongkong. Upon its arrival the 74th Highlanders will return to Singapore and the 28th Regiment will leave for England. The latter regiment has made itself deservedly popular both in Hongkong and here; the men are paragons of good conduct, and the officers will leave many friends behind."

The trial of the prisoners charged with the murder of Captain Lloyd at the Dindings is concluded. We learn from the Singapore *Times* that out of 40 prisoners committed for trial, a *nolle prosequi* was entered against 19 for want of evidence; two scoundrels saved their necks by becoming informers; one pleaded guilty; sixteen were discharged; and two were found guilty. Thus three have been sentenced to death. By the summing up of the Chief Justice it is evident that most of those concerned in the crime are still at large. The result of the trial has given much dissatisfaction, and, in Penag the Government is blamed for not displaying more energy and not affording the police legal assistance in the prolonged preliminary inquiry before the Magistrate. Mrs. Lloyd, doubtless glad to hasten away from the scene of so much unhappiness to her, has left Penag for England. Altogether a creditable sum has been spontaneously subscribed for the widow and her children in Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and the native States, and it is hoped the Home Goverment will take their position into consideration.

The *Englishman* does not for a moment share the belief that the withdrawal of General Stewart from Kbelat-i-Ghilzai indicates that the return of the force within the Indian frontier is imminent. Our contemporary adds :—"What it probably foreshadows is an advance towards Hegat. Ghazni, if it should be necessary to occupy that place, may conveniently be left to Generals Roberts and Sir Sam Browne. The object of the march to Kbelat-i-Ghilzai was probably to feel the temper of the country, with a view of ascertaining what measures were required to protect the right flank of the force, in case of its advancing in the direction of Herat." Our contemporary gives utterance, no doubt to the wishes of the Govecnment of India; but he may rest assured that no advance will be made to Herat this year.

A meeting was held in Glasgow on Jan. 20, presided over by Sir James Watson, when it was resolved that, on account of the action of the Government and the opposition received from large sections of the community, it was deemed inexpedient to press the lottery scheme for the aid of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank further, so as to make way for a scheme which would probably meet with universal support. Dr. Kirkwood, Sir William Cunningham, M.P., Sir James Fergusson, and others expressed their regret at the course necessitated by the current of events: but reiterated their opinion that the scheme was justifiable in the circumstances. A scheme was mooted for buying up the debts as well as the assets of the Bank at 15s. per pound. The Committee were continued to aid in the promotion of any other scheme that might be suggested.

It is reported that Mr. Ruskin has been induced to withdraw his resignation of the Oxford Slade Professorship.

If the *Glasgow News* has authority for the estimate it offers of the next call to be made upon the shareholders of the Glasgow Bank, there is hardly a possibility that any of them can escape utter ruin. It calculates that at the outside the first call will not produce more than £1,500,000, and that consequently only three-eighths of the stock, or £300,000, responded to the call. After all assets are realized, it adds that 3¾ millions will have to be made up by the shareholders, and it assumes that only three-sixteenths of those not ruined by the first call will pay those succeeding—or, say, £56,000 stock. To produce the sum needed will require a call upon this stock of from £7,000 to £10,000 per share. It is scarcely probable that a single shareholder will pay such a call and remain solvent.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*—There are plenty of objections to the application of the Indian Famine Insurance Fund to defray the costs of the Afghan war without resorting to fallacious ones; and we hardly think that the Manchester cotton spinners strengthen their case for the repeal of the Indian import duties by mixing up with it the question of the cost of the war. The truth is, the duties are required, and if removed must be replaced by some new taxation. But no new tax would press less heavily upon the native population. Mr. Jackson's virtuous repudiation of selfish motives in this agitation is, therefore, hardly to be sustained. Whether the duties have or have not the practical protective effect attributed to them, they were imposed and are maintained for revenue, not for protective purposes; and, so long as their proceeds are needed, their repeal would not benefit the native population, who must pay the amount in some form.

The following paragraph from the *World* will interest Mr. W. Adams :—I said a word last week of the heliograph which is used by the expeditionary force in Afghanistan for telegraphic purposes. Another appliance of a kindred kind, which might with advantage be adopted by armies and travellers in sunny countries generally, is the sun-cooking apparatus which was lately exhibited at the Champ de Mars. With it a mirror of ten inches will bring a quart of water to boilling-point in half an hour, and roast a pound of beef in twenty-two minutes. This is not exactly the kind of cooking-stove fit for London houses at this time of the year, but in India it seems that it might prove a real boon.

In an article entitled "De Profundis," the *Novoe Vremya* says that though Russia regrets to see the Amir of Aghanistan a fugitive, it is certain that he has not given up his struggle against England, and that he will in any case use his immense influence in Afghanistan to keep up a national war if he cannot obtain his restoration to power by a treaty of peace that would not be humiliating. He will have no difficulty in doing this if he should take up his residence in Bokhara. "His defeat," proceeds the writer, "must react on our interests in Central Asia, and even to a certain extent undermine our influence in Asia generally. But however unpleasant this may be to us, it is necessary that we should derive the greatest possible advantage from the situation created by the Afghan war. One of the wisest steps we could take with this object would be to give a most friendly and cordial reception to Shere Ali and to promise him our support in London. We cannot rely upon a favourable result of our diplomatic intervention, but we ought not at this moment to refuse Shere Ali our good offices. By residing in Russia or in Bokhara he might serve us as a constant menace against England; and in view of the difficulties with which the English will have to contend in Afghanistan, he will by his presence alone in Central Asia undoubtedly be of great use to us."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*.—Assaults, however unprovoked and disgraceful, must be appraised, we suppose, in a police-court by the actual amount of physical injury inflicted upon the victim; and Lord Aylesford owes itto the fact of his stick having been brought down upon a hat instead of an uncovered head that he has escaped from the charge brought against him at the Bow-street police-court with no heavier punishment than a fine. But he will greatly deceive himself if he supposes that his offence will be regarded by decent people as one which can be purged by the diminution of his fortune by £10, or that the excessively guarded language in which Mr. Vaughan described his conduct will be generally considered adequate to the occasion. Lord Aylesford, however, stands in less need perhaps of being told that he committed acts of gross brutality the other night at Covent Garden Theatre than of being reminded that he was guilty of a monstrous anachronism. These are not days when the regulations of public places of entertainment, be they reasonable or unreasonable, are to be at once suspended in obedience to the awful rebuke, "Do you know who I am? I am Lord Tomnoddy;" still less are they days when the refusal to suspend rules in deference to Lord Tomnoddy's rank can be held to justify a savage assault. Such, at least, is the levelling tendency of the age we live in; and there is reason to believe that it has extended even to the class from whom the Mohawks of an earlier period were chiefly drawn. Rowdyism dies hard everywhere, and it is naturally slowest to disappear from among that order who are the least apt at appreciating any sort of social change. But nevertheless we hope and believe that Lord Aylesford is one of the very last specimens of his kind to be found even among the less civilized portion of the English aristocracy.

Mr. E. S. Dallas, whose decease is announced, began life with capacities and advantages more than enough to have won for him a distinguished place in *belles lettres*, as well as in the work of journalism; capacities and advantages from which a singularly handsome presence, charming manners, and habits of conversation courteously bright, certainly did not detract. And, as a matter of fact, he did a great deal of very good work: good as criticism, most excellent as English. Indeed, few men in our time have written more careful, graceful English than he did: and that we take to be a merit well worth recording. But Mr. Dallas, it must be admitted, did not, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, fulfil the promise of his earlier days: not because his powers failed him, nor because he ever ceased to add to a large store of knowledge; but because he lacked the energy, the application, the laboriousness necessary for success in literature when genius of the creative order is absent. He came of a West Indian family, and there was the root of the mischief, probably. But whatever the cause, that his life was a failure which opened with great promise, and in spite of the fact that success was never out of his power, is unhappily true: and we write these few lines for those who, like ourselves, feel keenly the "might have been" in stories like his.

Mr. Charles Alabaster, Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy, reports the discovery, by Dr. Patrick Manson, at Amoy (after a long course of patient investigation), of the cause and nature of leprosy. According to the *Straits Times*, Dr. Manson has ascertained that it is "consequent on the presence of 'falaria' in the blood; the germs originated in the original sufferer being brought to maturity in mosquitoes, and then through water spread to victims." As Dr. Manson is, now that he has ascertained the nature of the disease, devoting his attention to the possibility of its cure, Mr. Alabaster hopes, in a future report to the Foreign Secretary, to be able to announce "that his (Dr. Manson's) great ability has been rewarded by the discovery of a remedy for this grievous and heretofore incurable pestilence."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* :—Kwo Ta-jin has, it seems, given offence to some of his countrymen by allowing Mdme. Kwo to act as hostess at a reception given at the Chinese Legation in London last year. Such a proceeding is, say these carping critics, without precedent; and what makes the matter ten times worse in their eyes is the rumour that the lady actually sat down to dinner with her guests, both ladies and gentlemen. The *Shen paou*, a Shanghai newspaper which has always supported Kwo Ta-jin, gives a flat contradiction to this last report, but admits that were it true it would be compelled to condemn the Minister for such a daring breach of Confucian etiquette. For the benefit of its uninstructed readers the *Shen paou* explains the difference between an "at home," or *ch'a hwuy* (literally tea-meeting) and a dinner. "At a *ch'a hwuy*," says the writer of the article, "there is merely a display of flowers, fruits, and wine, to the letter of which the guests help themselves as they wish. Hence it is not customary for the host to sit down with his guests. All he does is to stand at the door and receive them as they come in, and bid them farewell as they go out. This being the case, it is evident that the statement that the Minister and his wife sat down with their guests is 'a calumny.' The writer hints that the report was originally set afloat by a member of the Minister's staff who is hostile to his chief, and goes on to maintain that Kwo Ta-jin "has never lost sight of the honour and dignity of his own country, nor provoked the laughter and derision of the high society by which he is surrounded." Little could the guests who were welcomed with such cordial hospitality by Kwo Ta-jin and Mdme. Kwo at the reception in Portland-place last summer have imagined that the courtesy shown them would be brought forward as a serious accusation against their host and hostess.

The Patent Office is choked with plans from all manner of inventors for all manners of utilising the electric light. There is hardly a useful purpose of life to which some inventor does not intend to apply the electric spark, but one of the latest is likely soon to be revealed. It is an invention by one of the most distinguished scenic artists to apply the Edisonian principle to exceedingly novel stage effects.

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ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT IN BOMBAY.

General Ulysses Grant, ex-President of the United States, and famed as the leader whose efforts were successful in bringing the American Civil War to a close, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer Venetia, which vessel he joined at Suez, after having travelled through England, a considerable portion of the Continent of Europe, and Egypt. General Grant must have been greatly gratified by the cordial nature of the reception he has met with everywhere abroad. In England especially, he was received with a heartiness, and even enthusiasm, very seldom exhibited towards strangers.

When the Venetia was signalled, Captain Frith, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, Mr. O'Conor, Political Secretary to Government, Captain Carew, acting Harbour Master; Mr. Farnham, American Consul at Bombay; Mr. Kittredge, Dr. Doolittle, Mr. Pickering Clarke, and Dr. Peabody, leading American citizens, went off in a couple of steam launches, and bade General Grant and his party welcome to Bombay. Captain Frith presented to the General a letter from the Governor (Sir Richard Temple), who is still absent on the Sind Frontier, and invited the party while in Bombay to take up their quarters at Government House. The General also received, while still on board the steamer, a telegram from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, containing an invitation to pay Madras a visit before he leaves India.

On landing at the Apollo Bandar, Brigadier General Aitcheson, Sir F. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, Mr. Grant, Municipal Commissioner, Col. Sexton, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteers, and a number of other gentlemen, were presented to General Grant. About seventy of the Volunteers were present, with the band of the Corps, as a Guard of Honour, and presented arms as the General passed. The party drove away immediately to Government House, Malabar Point. No salute was fired in the General's honour, the Government having no authority to order salutes except for personages actually holding certain official positions.

We hear that General Grant and party have consented to attend the Volunteers' Ball to-night, invitations to which have been sent them by Captain Tennent, the Honorary Secretary. The American residents will no doubt adopt some means of celebrating the popular ex-President's presence in Bombay; but what form the celebration shall take has not yet been decided.

The following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman who was a fellow passenger with the General and party from Suez gives some interesting particulars of a man who has made a name for himself in the world's history, and whose career has exercised a peculiar influence on the fortunes of Bombay affairs :—

S. S. VENETIA, Feb. 12.

To-morrow we are due in Bombay, and you have probably heard already that General Grant is one of our passengers. Arrangements have probably been made already to give him a welcome. I hope the following few notes about him may be of use. He joined us at Suez, having come by one of the French boats from Marseilles. He is accompanied by Mrs. Grant, the Honorable A. E. Borie, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Navy in his first Cabinet, his son, Lieut. Col. Frederick D. Grant, who is on the Staff of General Sheridan, Dr. John M. Keating, of Philadelphia, and Mr. John Russell Young, of New York. He is on his way back to America; and, after staying a week in Bombay, proposes to visit Allahabad, Nagpur, Jubbulpur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Bhurtpur, Jeypur, Delhi, Umballa, Simla, Lahore, Benaras, Patna, and lastly Calcutta, where he expects to find a United States frigate to take him home by Japan and the Sandwich Islands. Of course we do not know on board what will be done by the Government on shore, but surely he will be treated as the guest of Government. He is immensely pleased with his truly royal progress through Europe, and not less can be done for him in India than was done at such places as Gibraltar and Malta, where he received royal salutes and was officially honoured in every sort of way. He is as thorough an Englishman as he can be, consistently with his belief in the absolute superiority of all kinds of American produce to anything that can be grown on other soil. His love for travel has led him to India; for like another famous Ulysses he 'cannot rest from travel,' and might also say with him (if he were not the most modest of men),

"Much have I seen and known, cities and men,
And manners, climates, councils, Governments—
Myself not least, but honour'd of them all."

At Gibraltar he reviewed the troops with Lord Napier, for whom he has the highest admiration; and the two men must have a good deal in their natures in common. In personal appearance they are not unlike, Lord Napier is the taller, and, though older, more erect; but the general expression of the ex-President's face will recall to Bombay people the familiar features of their old Commander-in-Chief. Both are firm, resolute men; but the outward demeanour of both is calm and bland. General Grant is notoriously a man of few words. But what he says is always sensible and instructive. His manner is blunt from sheer simplicity of character, not from any want of consideration for those about him; for he is, of Americans, "the greatest, yet with least pretence," and, as the greatest only are, "in his simplicity sublime." A good deal has been written about him, which is little more than gossip; but the following sketch of his life may be accepted as correct, as it is based on official records, and, so far as it goes, it illustrates, in a striking manner, the character of the man, and conveys a much truer conception of it, by the bare recital of the great incidents of his career, than could be conveyed by any description based on such knowledge as can be acquired only from a casual interview or two. It is written for the Encyclopædia Britannica by one of the Secretaries of Legation at Paris, and has not yet been published :—

Ulysses S. Grant was born on the 27th of April, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of brevet 2nd lieutenant. He was assigned to the 4th Infantry, and remained in the army eleven years,—was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war, except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry. In 1848 he married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he was engaged in farming near St. Louis, but met with small success, and in 1860, he entered the leather trade with his father, at Galena, Illinois.

When the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men, and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th, Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of the troops, and, at the end of five weeks, he was appointed colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope, in Missouri. On the 7th of August, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congress-men from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

On the 1st of September, he was placed in command of the District of South-East Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union, for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favour of the Government.

Early in November, he was ordered to make a demonstration in the direction of Belmont, a point on the west bank of the Mississippi, about thirty miles below Cairo; it was not only in possession of the rebels, but commanded by the guns of Columbus, on the opposite shore. The object of the demonstration was to prevent the crossing of rebel troops into Missouri. Grant got his orders on the 5th, and moved on the 6th, with 3,100 men on transports. On the 7th, he landed at Belmont, broke up and destroyed the rebel camp under a heavy fire from Columbus, and was returning to his transports, when large reinforcements arrived from the eastern bank, to intercept him. His troops were raw, and seven officers were greatly disturbed at the idea of being surrounded. But Grant soon rallied the force, and charging the enemy, cut his way out, reached the steamers, and returned to Cairo, having fully obeyed his orders and accomplished the object of the expedition. If any rebel reinforcements had crossed over to Russia the only really good harbour in this portion of the Black Sea, and have enlarged the area of protective tariffs against our own goods.

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The crew of the ironclad were, when the firing commenced, all at the quarters they would occupy during and engagement, the greater part of them being pent up down below out of reach of an enemy's missiles. The practice had commenced with the discharge by electricity of the four great guns in the forward turret. Then came an explosion, differing in character from the discharge of a gun. Almost every man in the ship was knocked off his feet with the shock, and there was a sudden rush of smoke and fire, nearly choking the men in some of the compartments. This sudden and unknown danger was far more trying than anything which could occur in the heart of an engagement. Then men's blood would be up, and they would be prepared to meet anything which could occur. What had happened, how much the vessel was damaged, whether her bottom was injured—an event which would have brought certain death to many of those shut up like rats in a trap in the lower compartments—none knew. There was, however, neither panic nor confusion, orders were obeyed, wells were sounded, each man kept to his work, while on the main deck the poor fellows lay writhing and dis-figured, many of them burnt out of all recognition. "Never mind me, Tom Ogbert," was the answer shown. Such utterances as "Look out for poor So-and-so, he is worse than me;" "I'm all right, Jack, and I'm glad you are," by men suffering from the agony of severe burns, were worthy of a place in history by the side of wounded Sir Philip Sidney's remark at Zutphen : "Give the water first to that man; Poor fellow, thy necessity is greater than mine," and dying Nelson's order to the surgeon, "Go, attend to the men; you can do nothing for me." This is British pluck at its best, and the record is sufficient to throw a brightness even over such a sombre catastrophe as that of the Thunderer.

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MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

Yesterday, General and Mrs. Grant and party remained at Government House, Malabar Point, during the earlier part of the day, receiving visitors. In the afternoon, General and Mrs. Grant, with the American Consul, accompanied by an A. D. C., drove from Malabar Point to Byculla, thence through the native town to the Crawford markets, where the party alighted, and passed through the markets. From here the party drove round the Elphinstone Circle to the Apollo Bandar, and thence back to Government House. To-day General Grant will remain at Government House until about 3 o'clock, when he with Mrs. Grant and party will drive to the Apollo Bandar, where the May Frere will be in waiting to take them on a visit to Elephanta. In the evening General and Mrs Grant and Suite will attend the Volunteer Ball at the Town Hall. On Saturday, General and Mrs. Grant, Col. Grant, and others of the party, accompanied by the American Consul, will lunch at the Byculla Club, and afterwards be present at the Races. Nothing is yet arranged for Monday. On Tuesday afternoon General Grant and party will leave Bombay, probably from the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE OF DHARAMPUR.

We are sorry to have to record the death of Dhurum Dewjee Dada Saheb, the Prince of Dharampur, on the forenoon of the 8th instant, at his father's palace. He had been suffering from typhoid fever and pneumonia for a month or so before his death. He was only twenty years of age. He had received a liberal education at the hands of well-trained native tutors, and applied himself assiduously to study. He has left two young widows and a daughter.

WINDING UP OF THE MANDVIE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Cursetjee Jehangir Tarrachund, a creditor for a lakh of rupees, presented a petition to Sir Charles Sargent praying for the winding up of the company by the court. The capital of the company is six lakhs of rupees, whereas the debts amount to about eight lakhs; and the company is at present unable to pay its debts. A promissory note for Rs. 18,000, lent by the petitioner, was presented for payment, but no payment had yet been made. His Lordship accepted the petition, fixing the hearing of it three weeks hence.

BOMBAY RACES, 1879.

Stewards.—Lt.-Col. M. W. Willoughby, Major A. Probyn, T. M. Fitzgate, Esq., Lt.-Col. G. F. Beville, Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., and P. Benn, Esq.

There was a larger gathering at the Races yesterday than has been seen on the Byculla Course for a long time past. It would seem from various indications that the Bombay Races are likely to regain something of their old prestige. For the various events yesterday the entries were fairly numerous, and the running was capital.

The first race on the card was :—

The Empress Stakes.—Rs. 500. For all Horses. Weight for age and class. Winner of one season, 3 lbs: two or more seasons, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 Mile.

The Victim's	a g Sunset, late "Showman"	st. lb. 8 6	Hackney	
Mr Walters' ns	a g Malta	8 12	Imam	2
Mr Norton's	a g Antietam	8 10	Hackney	1
Mr Constable's	b a h Pompey	8 13	Bowen	0
Colonel Utterson's	a g Symington	8 10	Cassum	0
Major Crosbie's	a g Jubilee Boy	7 9	Ahmed	0

Armistice and Pompey made the running at the start, but the latter soon fell back. When they emerged from behind the huts, it was clear that Sunset had the race in hand, he finally won rather easily from Malta; Antistice a moderate third. Time—2 mins. 26 secs.

The Derby.—Rs. 500. For all Arab and Presidency-born Country-bred Maidens. Weight for age and class. Winners once before the Meeting, 5 lbs. extra; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. 1¼ Mile.

		st. lb.		
H H Aga Khan's	c a c Lielloe	7 10	Rowjee	1
Mr Sheik Abdoola Salem's	c a h Rocket	9 0	Cassum	2
Mr Aga Moochool Shah's	c a c Speed	7 10	Osmer	0
Major Crosbie's	g c a h Ishinoor	9 0	Ahmed	0
Mr Herbert's	g a c Child of the Desert	9 7	Bowen	0
Capt Hirkmaa's	c a h Moonstone	9 5	Vinall	0
Mr Wellington's	b a c Gleaner	9 5	Gerard	0
The Victim's	b a c Victor	8 10	Panchoo	0
Mr Jones's	b a c Sunset	7 10	Captain Abbott	0
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Surfeit	9 2	Hackney	0

This was the race of the day, and a grand race it proved. After several false starts caused by Kohinoor's little displays of temper, the lot got away fairly well together. Child of the Desert and Gleaner made the running till they were lost from view behind the huts. When they came into sight again, Leillee was leading, Syeed second. At the distance, Rocket came with a rush and challenged the leader and a good finish ensued between the two, Leillee only just managing to keep his nose in front at the finish. Syeed was third. Time—2 min. 56 secs.

The Auction Stakes.—Rs. 300. For all Horses. The Winner to be put up to Auction after the Race: any surplus over the selling price to go to the Fund. Price Rs. 700 to carry 7 stone, and 4 lbs. to be added for every Rs. 200 up to Rs. 3,000. To close and name at noon the day before the Race. Entrance Rs. 50 P. P. 1 Mile.

Captain Hickman's	b a g Sir Dick Turpin	st. lb. 8 3	Vinall	1
Mr Jones's	b a g Torpedo	8 3	Hackney	2
Colonel Utterson's	b a g Old General Lee	8 3	Bowen	3
Mr Herbert's	g a h Florican	9 1	Owner	0
Mr Abdool Rayman's	b a g Old Enterprise	7 13	Osmer	0
Mr Lilladhar Keshowjee's	b g Old The Barb	8 7	Clark	0

Dick Turpin got a good deal the best of the start, and maintained his advantage to the close, though Torpedo made a game struggle for it. Time—1 min. 50 secs.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(From Jan. 18th to 24th inclusive.)

The Queen has received at Osborne the Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of China, who was introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord Henry Somerset, on account of continued ill-health, has resigned the office of Controller of the Queen's Household.

Cabinet Councils were held on Tuesday and Wednesday, all the Ministers being present upon each occasion.

The Polling in North Norfolk on Tuesday resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Birkbeck, by a majority of 490 votes.

Colonel Colthurst has been selected as the House Rule candidate for Cork County, and it is reported that the Conservatives intend to propose his nephew, Sir G. Colthurst, as a rival candidate in the Ministerial interest.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., addressing the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on Monday, declared his conviction that neither the present Government nor any other probable Ministry in this country would tamper with the principle of free trade, and he argued that the cry for reciprocity was a mistaken one, as its gratification was impossible and would not be beneficial to the nation.

News has been received at the Colonial Office of the deaths of Captain Patterson and Mr. J. O. Sargeant, who had been sent by Sir Bartle Frere on a mission to the King of the Malabele tribe. They, with several of their attendants, were poisoned by impregnated water, but there is no reason to believe that there was any treachery on the part of the natives.

Messrs. V. Prinsep, Fildes, and M'Whirter have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

The trial of the late directors of the City

Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.C. [late Bombay], B. H. Mathew [late Bombay], D. Ward [late Bengal], and E. P. Gambier [late Bombay].

Captains to be Majors.

G W Oldham (late Bombay), on the Supernumerary List. H Doveton (late Bombay). F J Home (late Bengal). R L Marryat (late Bombay) on the Supernumerary List. M J Macartney (late Bombay). B C Seton (late Bombay), on the Supernumerary List. B Lovett, C S I (late Bengal) G T Skipwith (late Bengal). H Crichton (late Bengal). E D'Oyley Twemlow (late Bombay). H F Turner. H Tovey.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

C H P Christie, E C S Moore, E P Leach, S C Turner, G I Gould, D C Courtney, M H Parcell, J P Garwood, J E Broadbent.

Gentleman Cadet A G Drummond, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, vice H S F Haynes, promoted.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Marshal MacMahon is stated to have declared yesterday evening to M. Jules Grevy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, that he would resign the Presidency of the Republic should the deputies of the Extreme Left carry out their proposal of impeaching the members of the De Broglie Cabinet of the 16th of May.

MM. Wilson and Mir, members of the Chamber of Deputies, are at present canvassing the deputies favourable to free trade, with the view of ensuring united legislative action between them.

GREECE AND THE BERLIN TREATY.

ATHENS, Jan. 23.—A deputation of natives of Epirus residing in Athens have presented a petition to M. Coumoundouros, the President of the Council of Ministers, on the Epirus question, insisting upon the strict execution of the proposals of the Berlin Congress respecting the rectification of the Greek frontier. Similar petitions have also been presented by the Epirotes resident in Patras and Chalcis. M. Coumoundouros, in reply to the deputation, stated that the Greek Government shared the views expressed by the petitioners.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The declarations made by Signor Depretis, in reply to Signor Vitelleschi's interpellation on the foreign policy of the Government have been very favourably received in diplomatic circles here. Signor Tajani's statements respecting the policy of the Government towards the Holy See, in answer to the Marquis di Popoli, are regarded as indicating great moderation on the part of the Cabinet, and a desire to avoid, as far as possible, raising any questions with the Vatican. All the bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies have approved the principle laid down by the Monetary Convention at Paris in the resolution which it adopted on the 5th of November last.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHER MILL DIRECTORS.

TENTH DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakulchund Nagurdass, directors of the Spinning and Weaving Companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, appeared again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating preferred against them by Mathuradas Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of two of the Mills. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Kessowjee Naik; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, for Sakulchund; Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lyon and Tobin, for Ghellabhoy; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

Mr. Mathuradas Lowjee was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I commenced to examine the books on the 2nd January. At the first conversation with Ghellabhoy Pudumsey I stated to him what I said to Kessowjee Naik at his bungalow. Ghellabhoy Pudumsey came to know from the books and the conversation with Ghellabhoy, Sakulchund, Cursetjee, and Kessowjee, and from copies of the statements made to the Bank how I learnt of Nursey Kessowjee's frauds. The books were not examined previous to the 2nd January; the order to examine them were given on the 1st. I know Parmanundas Jeevandas, he is a creditor of the mills. I did not solicit him to subscribe to this prosecution. I am sure I did not, I do not know if any one did.

Mr. Pereseshah declined to cross-examine this witness.

Re-examined by Mr. Muljee—No debt is due now to Khooshal Hurrydas from the mill; he was paid off on the 12th December. The debt against the Alexandra Mill Company was also paid off. Alibhoy Hurjee was paid Rs. 7,000 on the 23rd December. Rs. 500 are now due to Alibhoy Hurjee. At the meeting of Mr. Kessowjee's creditors I spoke about the false statements made to the Bank of Bombay. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey is not a shareholder to a large extent to the Fleming Co. He holds about 4 or 6 shares in the New Fleming S. and W. Co. He has, I think, two shares in the Colaba Company, two in the Nursey Company, and about 8 or 9 in the Alexandra Company.

Ardaseer Framjee Cheney was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Bhaishunker—I produce my note-book. I have an entry in this book of moneys entrusted to the mills through Nursey Kessowjee. I wrote two entries in December. I keep no ledger and no journal. I am at present unemployed, I got Rs. 10,000 from several parties, a part of which belongs to me. At present I am indebted to people in Bombay.

Re-examined by Mr. Muljee.—I was formerly employed for seven years in the Commissariat office as a clerk, and for seven or eight years in China.

Owing to other witnesses for the prosecution not being present, the case was adjourned to this day (Friday) at 2 p.m.

NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company, which was adjourned on the 9th November last, was held yesterday at the company's registered office, 5, Church Gate Street, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and two half-yearly audited balance sheets made up to 31st December 1877 and 30th June 1878 respectively; to elect directors; and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. In the absence of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseir Wadia, chairman of the board of directors' Mr. John Dixon was called to the chair. The directors' report, which was read by the secretary, showed that there had been a loss of Rs. 1,73,804, to the company during the period under report.

A proposition moved by the chairman that the directors' report be adopted and the accounts passed was strongly opposed, and an amendment was proposed that the meeting be adjourned for a month in order to get fuller information relating to the condition of the mills. The amendment was, however, lost and the original proposition was carried by a large majority of votes. A shareholder (Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Davur) who frequently interrupted the proceedings and appeared to be an inflammatory element at the meeting, protested on behalf of the party opposed to the directors and the agents, remarking that it was altogether a packed meeting to ruin the minority of shareholders; but that the minority was determined not to be ruined and would get the company wound up by the High Court, Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Moody and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta were appointed auditors with a remuneration to each of Rs. 150 for each half-yearly audit.

The meeting than resolved itself into an extraordinary general one for the purpose of considering certain special resolutions, the nomination by the board, of Mr. John Dixon and Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday as directors in place of Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Joomabhoy Lalljee, was confirmed by a majority of votes notwithstanding a vehement opposition on the part of some shareholders who declared that the meeting was a packed one. The opposition to another proposition to mortgage the mills to three capitalists who agreed to advance eight lakhs of rupees at the rate of 17 annas per cent per month as interest, was more emphatic; but it was overborne by the vote of the majority who resolved to execute the proposed mortgage in the absence of better terms. A report of the proceedings will appear in an early issue.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NINTH DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A MUNICIPAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS.

NARAYEN BAPOOJEE, late a superintendent of roads in the service of the Bombay Municipality, was charged with having on the 1st October 1878 instigated Tookaram Harjee, a contractor, to chest the Municipal Commissioner by presenting a bill for road metal supplied to the Corporation during the month of September 1878, amounting to Rs. 6,922—that is, Rs. 1,655 in excess of the amount properly payable to the contractor for the quantity of metal supplied by him. He was also charged with cheating the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, in respect of the abovementioned amount; also with attempting to cheat and with having on the 16th September 1878, then being a public servant, made false entries in a document presented to the Municipal Commissioner, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors to the Corporation, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen, after several challenges, were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. K. Bythell.—Foreman.

Mr. J. Y. Lang.	Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar.
„ Harichand Sadashiv.	„ T. W. Pearson.
„ J. P. Lindsley.	„ F. R. Thomson.
„ D. Macfadyen.	„ N. A. H. Wadia.

Mr Farran, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case to be as follows. The prisoner was some years ago appointed a superintendent of roads in the service of the Bombay Municipality, and held that office during the months of August, September, and October 1878. As such superintendent he was made a public servant under section 51 of the Municipal Act; and the jury might take it for granted that he was a public servant; and that the offence with which he was charged consisted of acts done by him as a public servant. The Municipality kept in depots a quantity of metal to spread upon the roads. It was supplied by a contractor, who was paid at the end of every month by bills. The broken stone was stacked at different depots belonging to the Municipality, of which there were twenty-one or twenty-two in all. It was the duty of the prisoner when a contractor stacked stone at one of those depots to measure it. The measurements were effected by the prisoner who went to the heap of stones with his field book and made a drawing of the heap in his book, ascertaining how many brass and cubic feet of stone were in the heap. A brass is equal to 100 cubic feet. The field book was taken to the office and the contents of it—the drawings of the heaps—were copied into the metal register, the dimensions of the heaps being also entered. A clerk then made up the total number of brass and cubic feet of stone supplied by the contractor. When the prisoner made the measurements, the contractor usually attended; but in cases when he was unable to do so, he attended at the office and took down the prisoner's measurements on a slip of paper from the office book; and so at the end of every month he would have a register of all the measurements. There was a book kept at the Municipal office, as book containing receipts and counterfoils, which did not appear to have been properly kept for some time. The receipts out of it ought to have been given to the contractor for the metal received from him, and his signatures ought to have been taken on the counterfoils, which, unfortunately, had not been done. At the end of the month, the contractor used to go to the Municipal office and compare his measurements with the register. At the end of each month, it was the duty of the prisoner to prepare a monthly report from which the Municipal Commissioner could see how much metal had been supplied during the month. The report was sent down to the Accountant's department to which, also, the contractor sent in his monthly bills. When these had been compared and checked, a cheque was drawn up by the Accountant and on being sent to the Municipal Commissioner, was signed by him on the faith of the examination made in the Accountant's department. All that that department had to do was to see that the report of the superintendent agreed with the contractor's bills. If the superintendent entered in the report larger measurements than those given in the bill, it would be presumed to be done with the object of cheating the Municipal Commissioner. The superintendent's report for the month of September was made in a particular form introduced in February 1878 by Mr. Grant, which was intended to be a check on the superintendent himself and which contained five columns showing:—1, the quantity of road metal lying in the depot at the beginning of the month; 2, the receipts during the month, which would be taken from the metal register; 3, the total of the first two columns; 4, the issues during the month; and 5, the balance of metal in each depot at the end of the month. With reference to the fourth column, it was remarked that it was intended by Mr. Grant to shew the quantity taken from the depot each time. Every time a cart (which was supposed to contain 14 cubic feet of metal) left the depot, it was registered in the metal account book, and the return from it was based on the calculation that each cart contained 14 cubic feet. The balance of metal in each depot should have tallied with the total of the metal brought in, deducting the issues made during the month. That was the general practice of the office, and that was the form of the monthly report which the prisoner prepared. The charge against him was that in the month of September, he entered in his field book six imaginary heaps of stone, which were entered thereafter in the metal register book, and were lastly transferred into the monthly report sent to the Accountant's department. The report was found to tally with the contractor's bill; and thereupon a cheque was actually signed for an amount which was Rs. 1,655 in excess of the money due to the contractor for the metal delivered by him during the month of September 1878. In the ordinary course of affairs the report being examined with the bill, the cheque would have been paid to the contractor, but it was not paid for the reason that the contractor sent a letter to the Deputy Executive Engineer informing him that he had found that the measurements given in the superintendent's report exceeded the amount of metal actually delivered by him at the depots. An enquiry was then made, and it was ascertained that the accused had entered in the field book six imaginary heaps of stones. The statement of the contractor was that, at the end of the month, he went to the Municipal office and found that the measurements did not tally with his account; that he thought the superintendent's account must be correct, that he thereupon altered the figures and sent in a bill. The contractor would tell the jury that he met the prisoner who told him that his account would be found to be too large by Rs. 1,655, which sum he was asked to make over to him; that on going home, he found that that was the case, and that he had charged in the bill Rs. 1,655 in excess. The enquiries made in the Executive Engineer's Department led to the discovery that the prisoner had put down six fictitious heaps of stones, containing 308 brass and 28 cubic feet in measurement. The contractor would state to the jury that the six fictitious heaps were credited in the prisoner's books one to each of the following depots:—the Nowrojee Hill depot, the Colaba depot, the New Foras Road depot, the Erskine Road depot, the DeLisle Road depot, and the Parel Gas Works depot. The jury would thus have the contractor's book on the one side, and the prisoner's on the other. It was not likely, said the learned counsel, that for the purpose of injuring the prisoner, the contractor would do himself out of Rs. 1,655. The prosecution would be able to corroborate the contractor by the accounts kept by the inspectors at the several depots. The inspector of the Colaba depot would say that he remembered exactly how many heaps were delivered there; and his account would tally exactly with the contractor's book. The inspector at the Nowrojee Hill depot would also corroborate the contractor, saying that the measurements given in his book were correct, and those in the prisoner's book false. The New Foras Road was a very large depot and the inspector did not remember the heaps of stones delivered; and with regard to this depot, therefore, the prosecution would have to rely on the contractor only. The rest of the inspectors would also corroborate the contractor's statements. It would be for the jury to consider whether those inspectors were likely to have combined with the contractor to injure a fellow servant. Further corroboration of the contractor would be afforded by the daily returns, although they did not give the exact measurements, for the reason that they were based on a species of guess, that is each cart was supposed to carry 14 cubic feet, a little more or less. Upon the whole, the learned counsel said, the daily returns would corroborate the contractor's measurements. After referring at some length to the different charges the learned counsel called evidence for the prosecution.

The evidence of Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, who admitted he had no personal knowledge of the details of the work done by the prisoner, showed that prisoner had in a series of letters complained to his superior officers of the shortcomings of the contractor, Tookaram Hurjee, somewhere about the very time when the false measurements are said to have been entered. The prisoner's clerk and the contractor were also examined when the court adjourned until this (Friday) morning. The jury were allowed to separate.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta,
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay,
Bombay to Poona and Madras,
Madras to Poona and Bombay,
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R, Khandesh State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Nemouch State Railways,
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Mokameh to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Gawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back,
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jheium and back.
Hadrus Road to Matira and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Joypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilsherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arcounm to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Chilpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares or Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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